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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,133	08/20/2003	Chris P. Karamatas	BEA920030013US1	5334
61780 7590 09/18/2008 LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL DRYJA 1474 N COOPER RD #105-248 GILBERT, AZ 85233			EXAMINER	
			SPITTLE, MATTHEW D	
GILDERI, AZ	03233		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2111	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/18/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/644,133	KARAMATAS ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	

	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover s	heet with the correspondence address	
THE REI	PLY FILED 09 September 2008 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN	I CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.	
apı apı for	e reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as fil plication, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amer plication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) to Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The replaced	ndment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the ) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request	9
a) 🔲 b) 🔯 Extension	no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTH Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f). as of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition of the content of the conte	the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In S from the mailing date of the final rejection.  X (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO	0
under 37 ( set forth ir may reduce NOTICE	n filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corres CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory pen (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months aftice any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  OF APPEAL	riod for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as er the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed,	S
filir	e Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compliance with 37 CFR ng the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CF otice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period MENTS	FR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since	
(a) (b)	he proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or s They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below); They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal I	earch (see NOTE below);	
app (d) ☐ The	appeal; and/or  They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding numb  NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).		
5. 🔲 Ap	ne amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached No pplicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): ewly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted		:
7. Fo hov The Cla Cla Cla	n-allowable claim(s). or purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) will not be enter w the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appe e status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: aim(s) allowed: aim(s) objected to: aim(s) rejected: 1.4-10.12-19.21-25 and 28-30. aim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		
	<u>VIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE</u>		
bed wa	e affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the dacause applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons as not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).	why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and	
ent	e affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, tered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejectio owing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlie	ns under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a	
	he affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the ST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	e claims after entry is below or attached.	
<u>S</u>	he request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the Continuation Sheet.		
	lote the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper Other:	No(s)	
	/Clifford H Primary Ex	l Knoll/ xaminer, Art Unit 2111	

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The Examiner would like to point out that if an interview is requested, the Applicant may fax form PTOL-413A to the Examiner's fax number (571)273-2467, including a brief description of the issues to be discussed.

Regarding Applicant's transverse of the 112 rejection, the Examiner notes that the "...even if..." limitation of the claims adds nothing to more precisely define the scope of the invention, and only clouds the issues. Even Applicant has admitted that, "...claims 1 and 25 do not actually claim that a "second note has a cache, memory, and at least one processor." Thus, the Applicant's intended metes and bounds of the claim are have become more unclear. The Examiner agrees with Applicant that "...the method still assigns the given interrupt to the first node..." And thus, the limitation fails to further limit, as Examiner has pointed out in the Final Rejection.

Regarding Applicant's comments with respect to the 101 rejection, the Examiner notes that the rejection refers to claims 1, 7, 16, 21, 25 and all of their depending claims.

Regarding Applicant's comments with respect to the claim objections, the Examiner again notes that the "...even if..." languages adds no additional functionality to the claim, and only serves to cloud the issues at stake. The Applicant, in short hand notation, has alleged that the prior art reads on if A then perform C and if A and B then perform D, however, has provided no explanation of what D represents, and thus the Examiner is unable to determine if the argument has merit.

Regarding Applicant's argument that , "if A and B then perform C" and "if A and not B then perform C", the statement is not the same as if A then perform C, the Examiner disagrees. If C occurrs irregardless of the condition of B, then it is irrelevant to A. Again, the Applicant has argued that the prior art teaches "if A and B then perform D", but no explanation of what D represents has been provided. In short, if Applicant has claimed "If A then C", then this functionality MUST occur, regardless. The "even if" language adds nothing to the claim, or provides any additional limiting, since the act is already occurring.

Regarding Applicant's arguments with respect to the 103 rejections, the Applicant has argued, "...there is a very particular order to which interrupt assignment is performed in the invention..." The Examiner notes that there is no ordering constraint imposed by Applicant's broad claim language. Applicant appears to believe that the labeling of a "first node", a "second node", etc impose an ordering on the way that the interrupts are assigned, but they do not. The Examiner encourages Applicant to positively recite the particular ordering which is performed in the invention in the claim language, if such claim coverage is sought.

Regarding Applicant's arguments that Kiick does not disclose assigning interrupts and modifying interrupt assignments, the Examiner has already addressed this argument in the Final Office action, as reproduced here:

"Regarding Applicant's argument that Kiick does not disclose assigning interrupts and modifying interrupt assignments, the Examiner notes that Kiick assigns the servicing of interrupts by assigning an interrupt service routine to a particular processor. Thus, Kiick teaches assigning interrupts, as in paragraph 12, lines 2 - 5, paragraph 24, lines 10 - 13, and paragraph 32, lines 9 - 12. Note that Kiick even describes, as would be known to one of ordinary skill, to "re-distribute the interrupts to the new processors" in the aforementioned lines of paragraph 32. Thus, Kiick meets the limitation as claimed, given its broadest reasonable interpretation."

The Examiner is not persuaded that Kiick does not teach assigning interrupts and modifying interrupt assignments, when Kiick explicitly recites in paragraph 32, "..re-distribute (read: re-assign) the interrupts to the new processors..." With this near-identical language recited in the claims and the prior art, the Examiner cannot allow the claims.